related to the DPRK missile and nuclear programmes; and calls upon all Member States to take, in accordance with their national authorities and legislation, and consistent with international law, cooperative action including through inspection of cargo to and from the DPRK as necessary. A Sanctions Committee has been set up to monitor implementation and elaborate lists of banned items and entities.

Blueprint to allocate coal blocks to power sector

1676. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to fix the minimum net worth criterion for grant of captive coal blocks to all approved end users;

(b) whether the Prime Minister's Energy Coordination Committee has rapped the Ministries of Coal and Power and set an October, 2006 deadline to draw up a blueprint to allocate coal blocks to the power sector;

(c) whether his Ministry has already allotted the relevant blocks for captive mining by private players; and

(d) whether a team of officials visited South Africa, Indonesia and Australia to hold discussions with Coal Companies ready to dedicate coal mines for these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (DR. DASARI NARAYANA RAO): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

NAM summit in Cuba

1677. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient point that found place in declaration of NAM held recently in Cuba;

(b) India's specific contribution to the points finding place in the declaration; and

(c) the points of disagreement of India; if any?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture, adopted by consensus at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana (Cuba) reaffirmed the commitment of NAM countries to the ideals, principles and purposes upon which the Movement was founded. It stated by Movement's purposes in the present international situation as well as the principles which will guide its actions. It further spelt out the concrete measures and actions aimed at creating the proper framework to achieve the Movement's purposes in accordance with the proclaimed principles. A copy of the Declaration is placed on the Table of the House. (*See* below).

(b) India made a positive and active contribution to the discussions to finalise the Declaration, aimed at further strengthening and revitalising NAM.

(c) The Declaration was adopted by consensus.

"DECLARATION ON THE PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES AND THE ROLE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT IN THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL JUNCTURE"

PART 1-PURPOSES AND PRINCIPLES

1. The Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), meeting in Havana, Cuba, on the 15th and 16th of September 2006, on the occasion of the XIV Summit, reaffirmed their commitment to the ideals, principles and purposes upon which the Movement was founded and with the principles and purposes enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

2. They affirmed their full conviction that the XIV NAM Summit takes place against the backdrop of an extremely complex international situation. On a political level, there is a need to promote the goal of creating a multipolar world order, based on respect for the application of the principles of International Law and the UN Charter and the reinforcement of multilateralism. On an economic level, underdevelopment, poverty, hunger and marginalisation have interified within the ongoing process of globalization, aggravating the structural imbalances and inequalities that affect the international economic order. The security and well-being of our nations are being challenged as never before.

3. They reaffirmed the mutual reinforcement between development, peace, security and human rights while stressing the right of people to live in dignity and well-being.

4. They reiterated that the principles and purposes of the NAM continue to be effective and valid. They stated their firm belief that the absence of two conflicting blocs in no way reduces the need to strengthen the NAM as a mechanism for the political coordination of developing countries. Now more than ever it is essential that our nations remain united and steadfast and are increasingly active in order to successfully confront unilateralism and interventionism.

5. They also agreed that due to the existence of quantatively and qualitatively more complex challenges than those facing the Movement when it was formed, all members must adopt measures to revitalise and strengthen the purposes, principles, structures, mechanisms and working methods of the Movement. In this regard they acknowledged that it remains imperative to strengthen and revitalise the NAM, as was agreed during the XIII Summit held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in February 2003. The Kuala Lumpur Declaration on Continuing the Revitalisation of the NAM continues to be completely effective and valid and represents a fundamental frame of reference for the furtherance of this process.

6. They reaffirmed their political will to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement. One of their main aims is to ensure that the Movement is a dynamic and effective mechanism to coordinate, support, represent and defend the interests and priorities of its members. To do so, they agreed to strengthen concerted action, unity and solidarity between all its members, based on respect for diversity and sovereignty, factors which are essential for the reaffirmation of the identity and capacity of the Movement to influence international relations.

7. They stressed the need to promote actively a leading role for the NAM in the coordination of efforts among Member States in tackling global threats such as transnational organised crime, the world drug problem, including illicit drug trafficking, trafficking in persons, illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons and terrorism, through the development of successful strategies in accordance with relevant United Nations instruments.

8. Inspired by the Bandung Principles and the purposes which brought into being the NAM during the Belgrade Summit in 1961, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, meeting in Havana, stated that the ***Purposes*** of the Movement in the present international situation are:

a. To promote and reinforce multilateralism and, in this regard, strengthen the central role that the United Nations must play.

b. To serve as a forum of political coordination of the developing countries to promote and defend their common interests in the system of international relations.

c. To promote unity, solidarity and cooperation between developing countries based on shared values and priorities agreed upon by consensus.

d. To defend international peace and security and settle all international disputes by peaceful means in accordance with the principles and the purposes of the UN Charter and International Law.

e. To encourage relations of friendship and cooperation between all nations based on the principles of International Law, particularly those enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

f. To promote and encourage sustainable development through international cooperation and, to that, end, jointly coordinate the implementation of political strategies which strengthen and ensure the full participation of all countries, rich and poor, in the international economic relations, under equal conditions and opportunites but with differentiated responsibilities.

g. To encourage the respect, enjoyment and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, on the basis of the principles of universality, objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, avoiding politicization of human rights issues, thus ensuring that all human rights of individuals and peoples, including the right to development, are promoted and protected in a balanced manner.

h. To promote peaceful coexistence between nations, regardless of their political, social or economic systems.

i. To condemn all manifestations of unilateralism and attempts to exercise hegemonic domination in international relations.

j. To coordinate actions and strategies in order to confront jointly the threats to international peace and security, including the threats of use of force and the acts of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation, and other breaches of peace caused by any country or group of countries.

k. To promote the strengthening and democratisation of the UN, giving the General Assembly the role granted to it in accordance with the functions and powers outlined in the Charter and to promote the comprehensive reform of the United Nations Security Council so that it may fulfil the role granted to it by the Charter, in a transparent and equitable manner, as the body primarily responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

l. To continue pursuing universal and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament, as well as a general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control and in this context, to work towards the objective of arriving at an agreement on a phased program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a specified framework of time to eliminate nuclear weapons, to prohibit their development, production, acquisition, testing, stockpiling, transfer, use or threat of use and to provide for their destruction.

m. To oppose and condemn the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of a docrtrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular, the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament and to further condemn and oppose unilateral military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned countries.

n. To encourage States to conclude agreements freely arrived at, among the States of the regions concerned, to establish new Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones in regions where these do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of the

First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD. 1) and the principles adopted by the 1999 UN Disarmament Commission, including the establishment of a Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in the Middle East. The establishment of Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones is a positive step and important measure towards strengthening global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

o. To promote international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and to facilitate access to nuclear technology, equipment and material for peaceful purposes required by developing countries.

p. To promote concrete initiatives of South-South cooperation and strengthen the role of NAM, in coordination with G. 77, in the rel-launching of North-South cooperation, ensuring the fulfilment of the right to development of our peoples, through the enhancement of international solidarity.

q. To respond to the challenges and to take advantage of the opportunities arising from globalization and interdependence with creativity and a sense of identity in order to ensure its benefits to all countries, particularly those most affected by under development and poverty, with a view to gradually reducing the abysmal gap between the developed and developing countries.

r. To enhance the role that civil society, including NGO's, can play at the regional and international levels in order to promote the purposes, principles and objectives of the Movement.

9. In order to realize the aforementioned Purposes, the Heads of State and Government of the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. equally inspired by the Bandung Principles and the purposes which brought into being the NAM during the First Summit in Beigrade, agreed that the actions of the Movement will be guided by the following ***Principles:***

a. Respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and International Law.

b. Respect for sovereignty, sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States.

c. Recognition of the equality of all races, religions, cultures and all nations, both big and small.

d. Promotion of a dialogue among peoples, civilizations, cultures and religions based on the respect of religions, their symbols and values, the promotion and the consolidation of tolerance and freedom of belief.

e. Respect for and promotion of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including the effective implementation of the right of people to peace and development.

f. Respect for the equality of rights of States, including the inalienable right of each State to determine freely its political, social, economic and cultural system, without any kind of interference whatsoever from any other State.

g. Reaffirmation of the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of people under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination.

h. Non-interference in the internal affairs of States. No States or group of States has the right to intervene either directly or indirectly, whatever the motive, in the internal affairs of any other State.

i. Rejection of unconstitutional change of Governments.

j. Rejection of attempts at regime change.

k. Condemnation of the use of mercenaries in all situations, especially in conflict situations.

l. Refraining by all countires from exerting pressure or coercion on other countires, including resorting to aggression or other acts involving the use of direct or indirect force, and the application and/or promotion of any coercive unilateral measures that goes against International Law or is in any way incompatible with it, for the purpose of coercing any other State of subordinate its sovereign rights, or to gain any benefit whatsoever.

m. Total rejection of aggression as a dangerous and serious breach of International Law, which entails international responsibility for the aggressor.

n. Respect for the inherent right of individual or collective self-defence, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

o. Condemnation of genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and systematic and gross violations of human rights, in accordance with the UN Charater and International law.

p. Rejection of and opposition to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever and for whatever purposes, as it constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security. In this context, terrorism should not be equated with the legitimate struggle of people under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation.

q. Promotion of pacific settlement of disputes and abjuring, under any circumstances, from taking part in coalitions, agreements or any other kind of unilateral coercive initiative in violation of the principles of internatioal Law and the Charter of the United Nations.

r. Defence and consolidation of democracy, reaffirming that democracy is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political economic, social, and cultural systems and their full paticipation in all aspects of their life.

s. Promotion and defence of multilateralism and multilateral organisations as the appropriate frameworks to resolve, through dialogue and cooperation, the problems affecting humankind.

t. Support to efforts by countires suffering internal conflicts to achieve peace, justice, equality and development.

u. The duty of each State to fully and in good faith comply with the international treaties to which it is a party, as well as to honour the commitments made in the framework of international organisations, and to live in peace with other States.

v. Peaceful settlement of all international conflicts in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

w. Defence and promotion of shared interests, justice and cooperation, regardless of the differences existing in the political, economic and social systems of the States, on the basis of mutual respect and the equality of rights.

x. Solidarity as a fundamental component of relations among nations in all circumstances.

y. Respect for the political, economic, social and cultural diversity of countries and peoples.

10. Guided by these Purposes and Principles, the Heads of State and Governemnt of the Non-Aligned Movement acknowledge the pressing need to act as one in a resolute and supportive manner in order to achieve the sustainable development of our peoples, as well as to promote regional and international peace and security.

11. The Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned movement, while acknowledging the importance of global partnership, stressed the importance of developing innovative mechanisms of cooperation for the attainment of sustainable development.

PART 2 - POLICY GUIDELINES

12. With the aim of creating the proper framework to achieve the aforementioned purposes in accordnace with the proclaimed principles, the Heads of States and Government of the member nations of the Non-Aligned Movement have agreed the following concrete measures and actions:

i. To focus on issues that unite, rather than divide, the members of the Movement, thereby strengthening its unity and cohesion.

ii. To continue making progress in the process of revitalising the strengthening the Movement, including the implementation of specific agreements and measures adopted in the context of the "Kuala Lumpur Declaration on the Continuing Revitalisation of the Non-Aligned Movement".

iii. To promote multilateralism in international fora, and the priorities and principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

iv. To revitalise and reinforce the Movement and its ability to achieve concerted poisitions and to respond efficiently to the various events and issues affecting the interets and priorities of its member countries. To this end, the Movement's permanent mechanisms should be revitalised and strengthened so that they may function in both a dynamic and effective manner, as agreed to in the Havana Document on Methodology.

v. To promote concerted actions of the Movement within the system of the United Nations, including, whenever possible, joint draft resolutions to be presented to the UN General Assembly, as well as to other relevant specialised bodies and agencies within the system, on issues of common interest to the Non-Aligned countries, which are consistent with the

principles and priorities outlined by the Movement and in line with its agreed positions.

vi. To systematically update the scope and content of the documents to be adopted in the Summits and Ministerial Conferences in order to produce comprehensive and action-oriented texts. The political statements must be concise documents that forcefully put forth the positions of principles of the Movement in fundamental issues of interest to its member countires.

vii. To implement the agreed Plan of Action of the Movement. This Plan of Action must be the object of a continuous follow-up in order to evaluate its implemenation and take measures in order to improve and update it.

viii. To identify and promote a political agenda in global economic issues of priority interet to developing countries. To revive Ministerial Meetings devoted to development and economic issues, including trade and finance. Given that the Group of 77 basically carries out the functions of coordinating and planning the positions of the developing countires on economic and social issues, the Movement must not overlap, duplicate or try to replace the work of G-77 on these issues, but act as a mechanism aimed at supporting and ensuring political definitions for the activities of the G-77.

ix. To expand and strengthen relations and exchanges, as appropriate, with other regional and sub-regional organisations, in order to ensure that the views of the Movement are heard and duly taken into consideration in the various fora and levels where discussions are carried-out and decisions are taken, regarding issues of interest and priority to the Non-Aligned countries. Thus, it is of fundamental importance to form closer relations with other organisations that represent the interests of the South in order to ensure that developing countries are coherent and cohesive in promoting and defending their legitimate interests in the international arena.

x. To coordinate the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague, in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon identifying their respective priority areas of concern and competence, bearing in mind the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement.

13. The Heads of State and Government of the member nations of the

Non-Aligned Movement, while acknowledging the important role that the Movement has played since its inception, expressed their firm conviction that they would continue to make progress towards the attainment of the goals and purpose outlined by the developing countries. Our unity and solidarity is only relevant if the NAM continues to play an action, important and constructive role in internatinoal relations, so that a more just and equal world order may be achieved.

14. The Non-Aligned Movement, faced with the goals yet to be reached and the many new challenges that are arising, is called upon to maintain a prominent and leading role in current international relations in defence of the interests and priorities of its Member States. The developing countries will be marginalized if they are unable to define their priorities, share their concerns and efficiently design their own actions so as to ensure that their interests are taken duly into consideration. Thus, it is imperative that the Movement continues to be in the front-line in the struggle to change and transform the present unjust international order.

Havana, 16 September, 2006.

Killing of Palestinian by Israeli armed forces

1678. SHRI MOINUL HASSAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for Government not accepting the fact that Israel is an out leased State which is illegally occupying and oppressing the Palestinian people in view of killing of Palestinian civilians by the Israeli armed forces;

(b) whether the Government consider to severe military and security cooperation ties with such a regime;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Israel is a sovereign state recognized by the UN and the Palestine Liberation Organization, Government of India condemned Israel whenever excessive forces is used against Palestinian civilians. Government have condemned all acts of violence and counter violence. Government have consistently supported the Palestinian cause and an